

Restricted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

26 April - 2 May

1948

Number 69

SECTION	I - General
SECTION	II - Welfare
SECTION	III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	IV - Nursing Affairs
SECTION	V - Supply
SECTION	VI - Narcotic Control
SECTION	VII - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VIII - Social Security
SECTION	IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government

Restricted

Restricted

SECTION I

GENERAL

The Health Center Program

Model Health Center Demonstration: The Suginami Health Center in Tokyo was the first model health center to be developed in Japan under the current reorganization program. This health center has been reorganized, improved and its functions extended to include all the basic public health services necessary for the administration of a modern public health program. The necessary remodeling of the building, procurement of supplies, equipment and personnel was accomplished between 9 January and 15 March. Reorganization was also accomplished during this period and on 15 March a series of conferences were begun at which the proper organization and operation of a health center was explained and demonstrated to selected groups of public health officials.

This series of conferences was designed to coordinate and expedite the program for "expansion and improvement of health centers" by giving key public health officials first hand information, including visual demonstrations, of a health center which has been properly organized and is currently actively engaged in administering the public health program in the local community.

In order to insure coordination of efforts between Public Health and Welfare Section, Military Government and all levels of administration in the Japanese Government, the following plan was followed. Public Health and Welfare Section SCAP, and the Ministry of Welfare officials jointly prepared all explanatory and visual aid material. This was prepared in English and a careful Japanese translation was made. All printed or typewritten material was then mimeographed both in English and in Japanese. Then beginning on 15 March and ending 1 May a series of six courses (each, one week in duration) were held at Suginami Health Center during which time the proper organization and operation of a health center and all its functions were explained and demonstrated to each group. The same explanatory material was used for each group thereby insuring that the same ideas were conveyed to all. Each group was then given copies of all mimeographed material for their guidance in establishing and operating health centers in their own prefectures.

The first two conferences were attended by Military Government Health Officers and the last four conferences were attended by key health officials from each prefecture in Japan. Each prefecture was represented by:

- (1) The Chief of the prefectural health department
- (2) The Chief of the Section within the health department having supervision over the health centers of the prefecture.
- (3) The Chief of the health center selected for development as a model for the prefecture.

Some prefectures sent additional personnel such as the chief clerk of the health department, resident regional health officials and officials from the health sections of Kobe City, Osaka City, Kyoto City and Yokohama City.

A total of 225 official representatives from 45 prefectures attended the conferences. In addition many visitors from Tokyo and vicinity attended for varying periods. The conference and demonstrations attended by Military Government Health Officers were conducted by PH&W officials while those attended by Japanese Health Officers were conducted by Ministry of Welfare officials. All conferences were constantly supervised by PH&W Section and both PH&W and Ministry of Welfare officers were in attendance at all sessions.

The keen interest manifested by those in attendance was very gratifying. The foundation upon which to build a sound health center program was laid at these conferences. How well the officials learned their lesson will not be known for some time. The manner of performance in establishing and operating health centers in the local prefectures will tell the true story.

Restricted

Restricted

On the whole, all groups demonstrated a keen interest in the health center program and expressed a desire to cooperate and a determination to see the program through. Public Health and Welfare will advise and assist the Ministry of Welfare in solving these problems. A keen desire on the part of health officers to accomplish this program will go a long way toward solving these problems.

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

School Lunch Program:

Frequent allocations have been made from LARA food relief supplies to supplement available food supplies for the School Lunch Program, which program, by July will reach approximately 4,750,000 school children.

LARA representatives in Japan have been advised of a relief shipment (ETD Philadelphia, Pa., 3 April) consisting of 45,000 bushels of wheat. A series of conferences have been held regarding this wheat (bulk) shipment between representatives of Public Health and Welfare Section, Economic and Scientific Section, and Civil Information and Education, SCAP and the Ministries of Education, Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry.

The decision has been reached to allocate the 45,000 bushels of wheat to the School Lunch Program and it will be processed as follows:

(a) 200 metric tons into flour (approx.)

(b) 1,000 metric tons into vermicelli

(c) The Foods Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, will advance approximately 1,000 tons of wheat (to be replaced when subject shipment arrives) to expedite the processing and thus make the finished (processed) product available to the School Lunch Program early in July.

(d) Food Management Bureau will be responsible for all processing, conversion and transportation, not including distribution.

(e) The Ministry of Education will bear all costs (processing, conversion, transportation and distribution).

National Meeting on LARA:

The representatives of LARA, members of the Central LARA Committee and Japanese Government officials connected with the distribution of LARA relief supplies met on 27 April in the Japanese Red Cross Headquarters (Tokyo).

The meeting was addressed by an official LARA representative, also by the Director, Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare and other lesser officials. A full discussion was held regarding the proper handling of LARA relief supplies with a designated representative of the Ministry of Welfare taking item by item, i.e., food, clothing, shoes, medicines, livestock and seeds.

On 28 April those persons attending the "National Meeting on LARA" inspected the LARA warehouse in Yokohama (Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. warehouse) and also reviewed the LARA film covering activities in Japan.

Japanese Red Cross Society

Volunteer Services:

Plans and program have been completed for the National Training Conference on Volunteer Services and Disaster Relief to be held at the National Headquarters on 4 and 5 May.

Restricted

Restricted

The instructional and informational material for the new Volunteer Services Program has been compiled in the form of a Volunteer Services Handbook with an introduction and a consecutively numbered series of Volunteer Service Information Letters. Six letters will be ready for study, discussion and distribution at the conference. They are as follows:

*1. The Introduction to the Handbook on Volunteer Services.

*2. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. I.

General Plan of Japanese Red Cross Volunteer Services

3. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. II.

Procedure for Initiating the Volunteer Service Program in all Prefectures.

4. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. III.

Procedure for Establishing and Operating Volunteer Service Projects in Local Communities

5. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. IV.

Selection of Volunteer Service Chairmen and Members of Volunteer Service Committees.

6. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. V.

System of Record Keeping and Reporting.

7. Volunteer Service Information Letter No. VI.

System of Awards.

*Note: Included in this Weekly Bulletin (Inclosure 1). (English Translation of other letters will be inclosed when available, in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Section Weekly Bulletins)

The significance of this National Training Conference is that it will be the first time in the history of the Japanese Red Cross that the Society has developed administrative channels through which Red Cross services will be administered to all the communities of Japan. The initiation of this plan will be made with the Volunteer Service Program and Disaster Relief Program. The other service programs now developed by the Headquarters staff are Junior Red Cross, Home Nursing and First Aid & Water Safety. These will follow the same plan with necessary adjustments to fit each program

The questionnaire survey of community needs, reference Public Health & Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 57 (for period 25-31 Jan 48) has been completed by all chapters and provided statistics which indicated that Red Cross Volunteer Service Projects were needed in the following specific fields:

1. Clerical Assistance for Red Cross offices
2. Children's Institutions
3. Hospitals
4. Parks and Playgrounds
5. Canteens
6. Institutions for the Blind
7. Seasonal nurseries and community kitchens (planting & harvesting seasons)

3
Restricted

Restricted

In preparation for the compilation of technical information concerning the above named fields, there have been a series of special committee meetings at National Headquarters during the month of April. There was a General Committee meeting first, composed of outstanding persons from the specified various fields. This group was then divided into special committees on each field and they met to begin to prepare special instructional and informational manuals on Volunteer projects in each of the specified fields.

These manuals will include a general introduction, pertinent information about the particular field and instructional information regarding the training of Volunteer workers. These manuals will be mimeographed and sent in adequate numbers to all Red Cross Chapters to guide them in recruiting, training and supervising Volunteer workers, and organizing projects. (A total of 75 persons, the majority women, have participated in these Committee Meetings).

Foreign Nationals Ration

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has brought to the attention of SCAP that Foreign National Associations are interfering with the normal distribution channels of the Japanese Government in their insistence upon distributing the foreign national supplementary ration.

Arrangements made between Prefectural Governments and Foreign Nationals' Associations are not objectionable, however, no foreign national is to be deprived of the right to draw his individual "Supplementary Ration", if he so elects, through official Japanese channels.

If Foreign National Associations are delivering the "Supplementary Ration" it will be so distributed that no individual foreign national will be charged for any article of food at a price greater than the foreign national would be required to pay through official Japanese ration channels.

Note:- This price will not include additions for clerical help, rentals, or fees and will be no higher than the official price set for such rations by the Japanese Government.

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare reports that March statistical reports had not been received by 25 April for the following prefectures:

Yamagata, Ibaraki, Miyazaki, Kagawa, Saga and Nagasaki.

Welfare Officers are urged to determine the reasons for delay and to assist the prefectures in complying with the regulations concerned.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Report

The following outbreak of diseases was reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 24 - 30 April:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Kanagawa	Swine Erysipelas	2
Tokyo	" "	4
Miyagi	" "	1

A Bill of Amendment to the Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases of Domestic Animals is now under study. This bill has a clause controlling the inter-prefecture shipment of livestock other than animals being shipped for slaughter.

Restricted

Restricted

A Law on the Control and Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis has been drafted dealing with the intradermal test, indemnity and quarantine, and intra-prefecture trafficking of dairy cattle on issuance of health certificates.

Regulations in support of the Food Sanitation Act for meat, milk and sea-foods are now under draft.

Official notification has been given to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the shipment of 260 goats, scheduled to arrive 10 May. The Yokohama quarantine station has completed preparations to receive these goats.

The post-mortem report submitted in conjunction with the Meat Inspection Report to the Ministry of Welfare, regarding the causes for condemnations, disclosed many prefectures to have returned an incomplete report. Every effort should be taken to contact the prefectural official concerned so that reports in the future will be complete and submitted as required.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

National Nurse's Association Meeting

The annual meeting of the Japanese National Nurse's Association was held in Kyoto on 26, 27 and 28 April. Approximately 2,000 association members, representing every prefecture in Japan, were present. The association, which now has an active membership of approximately 44,000 conducted an exceptionally well organized meeting and the committees which had arranged and prepared the programs were highly commended for their efforts.

Many constructive lectures were arranged for the representatives in addition to booth displays of nursing programs and publications. Election of officers, for the association, was also successfully completed.

The conduct of this meeting is a tribute to the members for their efforts in making the association an outstanding organization.

Publications

Two nursing books and one manual have been cleared for translation into Japanese and are scheduled to be published.

Midwifery Lectures

The fourth in the series of midwifery lectures will be given in Nagano next week. These are ten day courses sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare and the Midwifery Section of the National Nurse's Association.

Personnel

Miss E. Jacobs, a newly arrived public health nurse, is scheduled for subsequent assignment to the Kanagawa Military Government Team.

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, standard coal and lignite, by districts and prefectures, for use in National and Public Hospitals, for April, May, and June is tabulated below. Allocation tickets covering this quantity were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the hospitals concerned. (Unit: Metric Ton)

Allocation of Standard Coal & Lignite
For Use in National and Public Hospitals
April, May and June 1948 (Unit: Metric Ton)

5
Restricted

Restricted

District	Prefecture	National Hospital Allocation		Public Hospital Allocation	
		Standard Coal	Lignite	Standard Coal	Lignite
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	2,864		8,732	
	Total	2,864		8,732	
Sendai	Aomori	670	330	275	420
	Iwate	140	150	450	582
	Miyagi	413	360	1,172	1,353
	Akita	184	150	214	168
	Yamagata	41		305	162
	Fukushima	335	240	206	255
	Total	<u>1,783</u>	<u>1,230</u>	<u>2,622</u>	<u>2,940</u>
Tokyo	Ibaraki	345	120	425	45
	Tochigi	107		90	
	Gumma	270	30	296	30
	Saitama	167		274	
	Chiba	801		296	
	Tokyo	1,821	120	2,686	150
	Kanagawa	1,002		731	75
	Yamanashi	57		41	
	Nagano	119	180	356	
	Niigata	248	300		
	Total	<u>4,937</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>5,449</u>	<u>300</u>
Nagoya	Shizuoka	456	120	455	120
	Aichi	430	330	790	699
	Mie	185	90	445	576
	Gifu	222	120	290	288
	Ishikawa	422	105	193	180
	Toyama	76	105	465	597
	Total	<u>1,791</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>2,638</u>	<u>2,460</u>
Osaka	Shiga	25	105	254	30
	Kyoto	577	150	1,205	105
	Osaka	770		1,170	150
	Fukui	137	375	142	15
	Hyogo	527		848	
	Nara	88	120	53	
	Wakayama	10		126	
	Total	<u>2,134</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>3,798</u>	<u>300</u>
Hiroshima	Tottori	104		59	
	Shimane	330		66	
	Okayama	1,290		307	
	Hiroshima	1,206		700	
	Total	<u>2,930</u>		<u>1,132</u>	
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	609		282	
	Total	<u>609</u>		<u>282</u>	
Shikoku	Tokushima	163		58	
	Kagawa	210		59	
	Ehime	30		179	
	Kochi	60		69	
	Total	<u>463</u>		<u>365</u>	

Restricted

Restricted

Fukuoka	Fukuoka	1,226	2,227
	Saga	532	279
	Nagasaki	538	828
	Kumamoto	423	136
	Oita	220	153
	Miyazaki	160	117
	Kagoshima	390	42
	Total	<u>3,489</u>	<u>3,782</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>21,000</u>	<u>3600</u>
		<u>28,800</u>	<u>6,000</u>

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation, standard coal and lignite, by districts and prefectures, for Public Bathhouse use, for April, May and June 1948 is tabulated below. Allocation tickets covering this quantity were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the bathhouses concerned. Further studies are being made to determine the adequacy of solid fuel allocation to the category public bathhouses with a view to renewing efforts to receive increased fuel allocation as may be deemed necessary. (Unit: Metric Ton)

Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite
For Use in Public Bathhouses
April, May and June 1948 (Unit: Metric Ton)

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Standard Coal</u>	<u>Lignite</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido		600
	Total		<u>600</u>
Sendai	Aomori		1,650
	Iwate		1,171
	Akita		1,500
	Yamagata		2,700
	Fukushima		
	Total		<u>7,020</u>
Tokyo	Tochigi		450
	Saitama	50	3,600
	Chiba		900
	Tokyo	830	
	Kanagawa	520	2,400
	Niigata		300
	Total	<u>1,450</u>	<u>7,650</u>
Nagoya	Shizuoka		600
	Aichi	300	5,580
	Gifu		3,000
	Toyama		300
	Total	<u>300</u>	<u>9,480</u>
Osaka	Kyoto	500	450
	Osaka	700	750
	Fukui		450
	Hyogo	530	300
	Total	<u>1,750</u>	<u>1,950</u>
Hiroshima	Hiroshima		300
	Total		<u>300</u>
Shikoku	Ehime		300
	Total		<u>300</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>3,500</u>	<u>27,300</u>

7
Restricted

Restricted

A total of 80,000 lbs. of 1% DDT dust, 20,000 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were received from the manufacturing plants during the period 19-24 April. At the same time, 255,075 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 27,154 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 40 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. A total of 3,896,281 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 328,441 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 131,288 vials of typhus vaccine represent total stocks on hand in wholesale warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 24 April.

A total of 7,987 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs were produced during the period 19-24 April. No difficulty should be encountered in procurement of this equipment since large inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental instruments, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, medical instruments and surgical dressings), for March totaled ¥ 926,070,204. In comparison to the 1946 and 1947 production monthly averages attained, the general increase in medicine production, noted in the previous two months, remains evident for March.

March medicine production, compared to the 1946 monthly averages, showed the following yen value increases in the categories noted; controlled medicines, approximately ¥ 335,000,000; non-controlled medicines, ¥ 285,000,000; patent medicines, ¥ 77,000,000; biologicals, ¥ 9,000,000; dental instruments, ¥14,000,000; dental materials ¥ 9,000,000; rubber sanitary goods, ¥ 12,000,000; medical instruments, ¥ 9,000,000; surgical dressings, ¥ 31,000,000.

Compared to the 1947 production monthly averages, medical supply production during March showed the following yen value increases in the same categories noted. Controlled medicines, ¥ 215,000,000; non-controlled medicines, ¥200,000,000; patent medicines, no increase; biologicals, decrease of ¥ 6,000,000; dental instruments, ¥ 8,000,000; dental materials, ¥ 6,000,000; rubber sanitary goods, ¥ 6,000,000; medical instruments, ¥ 8,000,000; surgical dressings, ¥ 27,500,000.

As additional quantities of coal, electricity, and manufacturing raw materials become available, further increases in production may be expected.

Yen Value of Production of Medical Supplies & Equipment

	Monthly Averages 1946 Production	Monthly Averages 1947 Production	March 1948 Production
Controlled Medicine	¥ 1,734,057	¥ 122,575,138	¥ 337,559,363
Non-controlled Medicine	59,170,511	145,154,863	343,623,144
Patent Medicine	61,168,515	138,329,888	138,555,402
Biologicals	7,746,754	22,009,946	16,495,544
Dental Instruments	2,738,162	8,915,947	16,405,688
Dental Materials	1,058,437	4,224,578	10,409,544
Rubber Sanitary Goods		6,756,005	12,315,692
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	2,252,291	5,855,477	33,029,225
Medical Instruments	9,452,412	10,223,865	18,577,834
Total	¥ 145,321,139	464,045,707	926,070,204

Production of bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen continued, with a decrease of 326 liters of bismuth subsalicylate and 15 kgs. of pure mapharsen being produced, compared to the previous month. During March, a total of 33 kgs. of pure mapharsen and 581 liters of bismuth subsalicylate was manufactured.

Production of sulfathiazole during March totaled 4,111 kgs., this representing an increase of 1,183 kgs. over February production of 2,928 kgs.

Restricted

Restricted

Production - Venereal Disease and Sulfa Drugs - 1948

<u>Month</u>	<u>Pure Mapharsen</u>	<u>Bismuth Subsalicylate</u>	<u>Sulfathiazole</u>
Monthly Average			
1st Quarter 1948	55.6 kgs	671.3 liters	3,569 kgs.
January 1948	86 "	526 "	3,668 "
February 1948	48 "	907 "	2,928 "
March 1948	33 "	581 "	4,111 "

Production of biologicals for March totaled ¥ 16,495,544. While this production represents an increase of ¥ 7,000,000 over February production and adequate stocks of vaccine are on hand, further efforts will be made to expand this production category.

Production of Biologicals - March 1948

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	-	-	875,300 cc	4,233,870 cc
Typhus	-	-	-	602,865 cc
Triple typhoid	8,420,160 cc	-	6,653,460 cc	4,013,390 cc
Diphtheria Toxoid	3,109,200 cc	3,603,960 cc	6,153,280 cc	2,492,492 cc
Smallpox (doses)	1,449,710 doses	2,210,360 ds.	14,266,200 dose	1,335,200 doses
Diphtheria anti-toxin	-	88,730 cc	-	212,978 cc

Yen Value of Production of Biologicals

<u>Period</u>	<u>Yen Value of Production</u>
Monthly Average 1946	¥ 5,540,802
Monthly Average 1947	22,485,195
Monthly Average 1st Qtr 1948	17,421,113
January 1948	26,485,195
February 1948	9,282,600
March 1948	16,495,544

Production of all types of insect and rodent control supplies and equipment during March continued satisfactorily. Adequate stocks of all types are on hand to meet all requirements. Compared to February's production March production showed an overall increase. DDT dusting and spraying equipment production showed a substantial increase. DDT dust and DDT residual effect spray showed a similar increase in production during March.

Production - Insect & Rodent Control Supplies & Equipment

Antu (rat poison)	-
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	3,333 kgs
Rat Traps	1,200 pieces
DDT Concentrate	18,407 kgs.
10% DDT Dust (American concentrate)	408,980 lbs.
5% DDT Spray (American concentrate)	134,181 gallons
10% DDT Dust (Japanese concentrate)	-
5% DDT Spray (Japanese concentrate)	70,000 gallons
10% DDT Dust distributed 1-31 March 48	239,090 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1-31 March 48	50,520 gallons
Typhus Vaccine distributed 1-31 March 48	174,970 vials
DDT Duster's	7,000 pieces
Sprayer, knapsack type 3 gallons	10,360 pieces
Sprayer, pump type semi-automatic	4,150 pieces
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gallon	3,500 pieces
Engine Duster	24 pieces

Restricted

Restricted

Production of x-ray film in March totaled 28,209 square meters, as compared to the 28,111 square meter total produced in February. March production of x-ray film, compared to both the 1946 and 1947 monthly production averages, is an increase of 4,000 square meters approximately. The item "R 120" is a new size of x-ray film being produced at the present time and is a replacement for the 35 mm. rolls of film, formerly produced. The R 120 film size is 875 - 890 mm. long and 64 mm. wide.

Production of X-Ray Film (By sizes) - 1948

<u>Size of Film</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
2½" x 3½"	-	3,201 doz.	-
4-3/4" x 6½"	934 doz.	1,158 "	1,084 doz.
5" x 7"	540 "	3,376 "	3,086 "
6½" x 8½"	788 "	5,282 "	2,389 "
8" x 10"	1,514 "	3,547 "	2,798 "
10" x 12"	14,386 "	13,111 "	12,916 "
11" x 14"	684 "	422 "	-
14" x 17"	1,826 "	2,654 "	4,266 "
Dental	-	500 "	940 "
R 120	-	-	256 "

Production of X-Ray Film (Square Meters)

<u>Period</u>	<u>Sq. Meters of Film Produced</u>
Monthly Average 1946	24,170
Monthly Average 1947	24,760
Monthly Average 1st Qtr 1948	26,262
January 1948	22,467
February 1948	28,111
March 1948	28,209

Distribution

Dusting and spraying equipment for use in insect and rodent control shipped to the prefectures under direction of the Ministry of Welfare in the period 18-24 April totaled 2,612 pieces. Shipments were made to 11 prefectures, as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>DDT Duster</u>	<u>Knapsack Sprayer</u>	<u>Semiautomatic Sprayer</u>	<u>Hand Sprayer</u>
Aomori	0	90	0	0
Iwate	0	504	0	0
Tokyo	240	0	0	0
Kanagawa	240	0	0	0
Nagano	6	1,104	92	0
Aichi	0	120	0	0
Nara	0	80	0	50
Osaka	0	0	30	0
Fukuoka	0	12	0	0
Miyazaki	0	12	20	0
Saga	0	0	12	0
Totals -	486	1,922	154	50

A second shipment of 300,000 cc. of diphtheria toxoid is to leave Japan during the first week in May for Okinawa, to be used in the immunization of the entire population. A second shipment of 20 liters of Habu snake antivenin serum is also being prepared for shipment to the Ryukyus.

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Continuing efforts to educate central and local wholesalers to carry a

*1C
Restricted*

Restricted

three to six months supply of essential narcotics as their stock level without any direction from the Japanese Government have resulted in satisfactory stocks of codeine phosphate being maintained by most of the narcotic wholesale dealers in Japan. The effect of this system is reflected in the consumption rate of codeine which has increased 500% since imports of codeine were received in October 1947, to near the estimated normal consumption rate for Japan.

Manufacture of codeine phosphate began 1 April in one plant in Tokyo which was licensed by the Minister of Welfare, SCAP offering no objection. Manufacture is scheduled to begin in two other plants during the month of May. The codeine phosphate manufactured by the three plants will provide a quantity sufficient to maintain satisfactory stock levels among all narcotic dealers for the medical needs of the Japanese people.

SECTION VII

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Hexylrecorcinol

Hexylrecorcinol is the anthelmintic of choice in Japan. However, production has started so recently that the output has lagged behind the minimum needs. Information has been received that due to the scarcity of pellets, the liquid form of hexylrecorcinol is being used orally in some prefectures. The attention of Military Government Health Officers is invited to the fact that the liquid form is to be used only with great caution. For your information the following is quoted from "Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics" by Goodman and Gilman:

"Hexylrecorcinol is a local irritant and damages tissue when applied in high concentration. Oral administration may lead to the irritation of the mouth and gastro-intestinal tract". Solutions of hexylrecorcinol are, "quite irritating to tissue and an occasional individual exhibits marked sensitivity to its local application".

"The drug is most conveniently taken in hard, gelatin capsules containing 2/10 gram each. Great care should be observed that these capsules are swallowed whole, for contact of the chemical with oral mucous membrane may cause painful ulceration".

Sanitation

Starting with the present quarter (April) there will be a basic allocation of cement and other building material to each prefecture. This is a relatively small amount and is designed to take care of repair and renovation of the plant and distribution system so as to immediately increase the quantity of water to the consumer.

Follow up inspections should be made to ascertain that this material is being used primarily for this purpose.

Future allocations will be made on a national priority system based upon recommendations from the local prefectures. These recommendations should be reviewed and screened by the Military Government Regional Sanitary Engineers prior to coming to the National level.

Surveys of all public water supply systems in the prefecture should be made by the Department of Health, sanitation officials to determine future needs and to set up a priority list.

Standardization of survey forms and the filing in of all information requested on survey forms is necessary to the compilation of information required to plan future programs properly.

Restricted

Restricted

Port Quarantine

The following extract from SCAP Circular #9, dated 29 March 1948, subject, "Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan", is furnished for the information of all quarantine officers:

"10. Immunization Requirements. Vaccination against smallpox and typhoid fever within the preceding 12 months. Persons, however, arriving from epidemic smallpox areas may be required to show evidence of a successful vaccination within the preceding 60 days. Other special immunizations may be required as deemed necessary by competent quarantine authorities on the basis of actual or threatened epidemic in Japan or to prevent the introduction of epidemic disease into Japan. All persons arriving in Japan shall have in their possession certificates showing that the required vaccinations have been received. Persons arriving without the required certificates will be given the necessary vaccinations and placed under observation or surveillance for a sufficient period to determine their freedom from these diseases."

Typhus Fever

The outbreak of typhus fever in the Sakai Mental Hospital near Osaka in March and April again presents evidence that control measures must be more stringent, for if given the slightest opportunity, this disease will break out into epidemic proportions. Health authorities, both prefectural and local, should be cautioned not to relax their vigilance in determining that lice are not permitted to breed, especially in mental and isolation hospitals, vagrant homes or camps, orphanages, jails, detention rooms and old people's homes.

There is sufficient DDT available and it is effective if applied correctly using one and one half ounce per person under the clothing and next to the skin of the individual. A second application may be necessary. Routine monthly (or bi-weekly, if necessary) applications of 10% DDT powder should be carried out in the places mentioned above, on a year round program.

Immunization of inmates should be conducted with the prescribed two dose series followed by a booster dose every six months.

Efficacy of DDT

Many reports have been received concerning the efficacy of Japanese manufactured DDT 10% powder in the control of louse infestations. Samples of reportedly poor powder have been obtained from Osaka and Tokyo. These samples were tested in the laboratory of the National Institute of Health in Tokyo using a method similar to the beaker test used by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation and by the Bureau of Entomology, U.S.D.A. Results of these tests show powder from both sources to be effective against lice, the majority of which were killed within 24 hours. Lice from a normal laboratory reared colony and wild lice collected from clothing of vagrants in Ueno Station subway, Tokyo were used. Further tests of the powders under natural conditions of louse infestation are under way.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The Supply Division, Public Health & Welfare Section, SCAP reveals that the cement allocation for construction or repair of medical facilities operated by the various social insurance programs is slightly less for the second quarter of 1948. This will have an effect on new hospital construction but should not seriously affect the establishment of National Health Insurance Clinics.

12
Restricted

Restricted

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

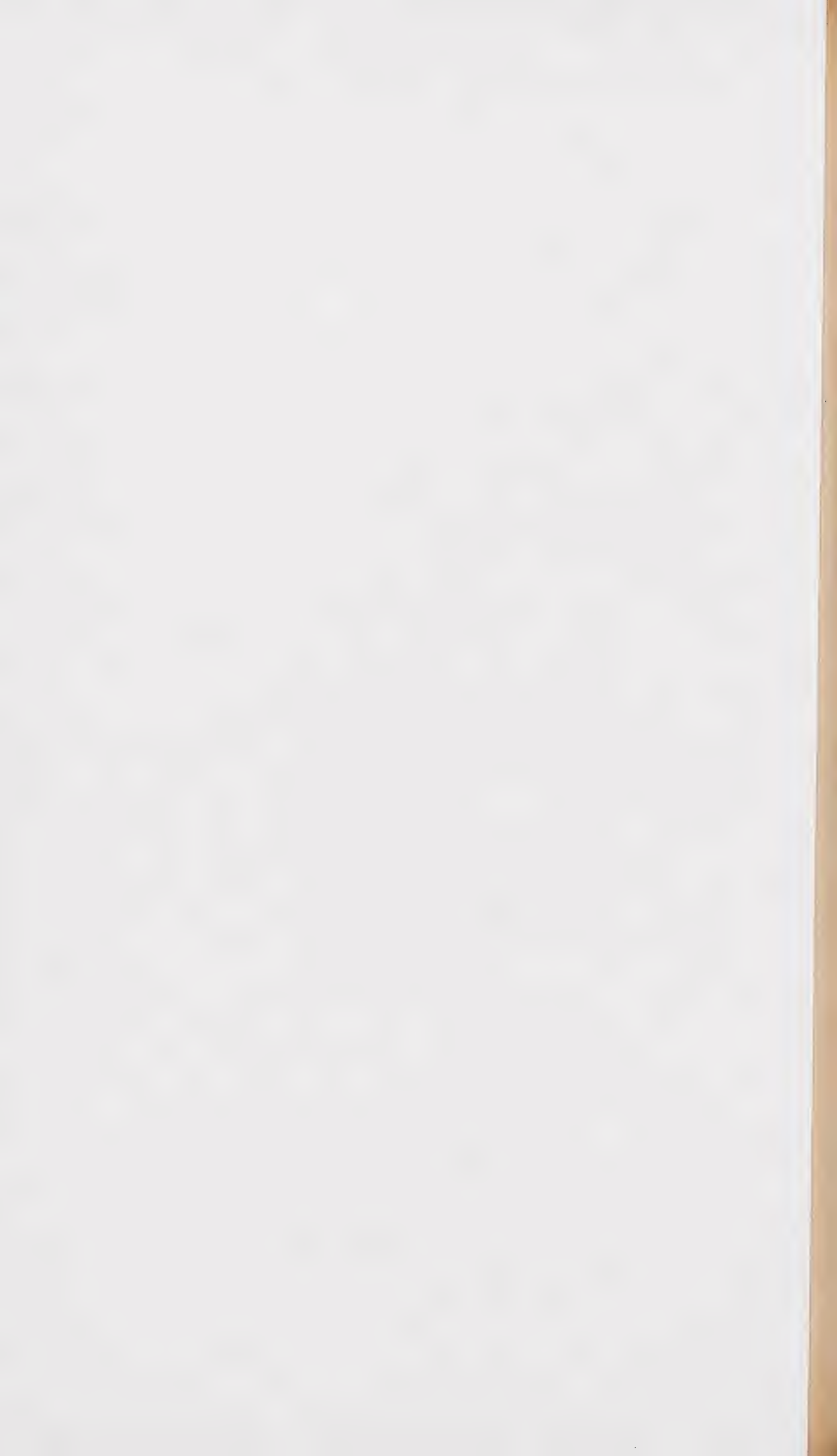
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brig. General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 *17* Inclosures:

1. Introduction to Handbook on Volunteer Services
2. Digest and report of communicable and venereal diseases in Japan, for week ended 24 April 1948.
3. Digest and report of Vital Statistics in Japan and Each Prefecture - February 1948

Restricted

Inclosure No. 1 missing



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 24 April 1948

During the seventeenth week ended 24 April 1948, there were reported 14,581 cases of communicable disease compared with 13,309 in the previous week. Reports on the 12 acute communicable diseases were not received from two prefectures (Chiba and Nagasaki), compared with three prefectures in the preceding week. Five prefectures (compared with five previously) failed to submit reports on the five additional diseases: tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza. These prefectures were Miyagi, Chiba, Niigata, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

Nearly 95 percent (13,777) of all cases reported for the seventeen diseases included in this report were due to tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza. Tuberculosis cases (7,810) increases approximately 8 percent over the preceding week (7,197) but were slightly less than in the corresponding week of 1947 when there were 7,967 cases reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 522.9 and 404.0 respectively. The current number of pneumonia cases (3,406) was approximately 8 percent higher than previously (3,162); it was, however, 43 percent less than the figure (5,998) for the seventeenth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 228.0 and 264.7. Measles cases increased 23 percent, from 1,333 last week to 1,641 currently. This was, however, only a fourth of the number (6,492) reported in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 109.9 and 76.9 respectively. There was a 22 percent increase in whooping cough from 667 cases to 814 this week. In the same period of 1947 there were nearly six times as many cases (4,846). The current and cumulative case rates were 54.5 and 50.4 respectively. Influenza cases (106) were 70 percent higher than in the preceding week (62). Corresponding data for 1947 are not available. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.1 and 6.6 respectively.

The remaining twelve diseases accounted for 804 cases and 83 deaths compared with 888 cases and 99 deaths previously.

There were 327 cases and 29 deaths reported for diphtheria compared with 320 cases and 31 deaths previously. The current number was approximately half the figure (607) for the seventeenth week of 1947 and little more than a third of the number (943) for the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 21.9 and 26.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 2.7.

There was little change in dysentery with 91 cases and 21 deaths reported currently compared with 90 cases and 27 deaths in the preceding week. About the same number of cases (93) was reported in the corresponding period of 1947 but in the same week of 1946 there were 151 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.1 and 3.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.4 and 0.8.

Typhoid fever cases declined 11 percent, from 132 to 118. Deaths (14) remained the same. Small decreases were recorded in 21 prefectures and small increases in 14. The current figure was 43 percent less than that (208) for the same week of 1947 and 85 percent lower than the number (786) reported in the seventeenth week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.9 and 6.9 respectively. Both the corresponding death rates were 0.9.

Paratyphoid fever (47 cases and 2 deaths) remained about the same as previously (47 cases and 1 death). As in the previous week, nearly half (21) of the cases were reported in Tokyo-to and the balance (26 cases) was distributed throughout 14 prefectures. It should be noted, however, that the number of cases (21) in Tokyo-to was less than in the preceding week (27) when a sharp increase was noted there. The current total for all Japan was less than two-thirds of the number (74) reported in the seventeenth week of 1947 and less than one-third of the figure (148) for the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.1 and 2.2 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Three cases of smallpox were reported this week. None was reported last week and no deaths have been reported this year. The current cases occurred in Ibaraki (1) and Fukui (2) Prefectures. In the corresponding week of 1947, there were 17 cases, or 3 more cases than have been reported in Japan thus far this year (14). A total of 670 cases were registered in the seventeenth week of the epidemic year of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Typhus fever returned to approximately the same level as in the fifteenth week. There were 23 cases and no deaths reported currently in contrast with 113 cases and 8 deaths in the sixteenth week. No further cases were reported in Osaka Prefecture where the outbreak of 99 cases occurred in the previous week. Currently there were from 1 to 9 cases reported in 6 prefectures. The same total (23) was recorded in the seventeenth week of 1947 but in the epidemic year of 1946 there were 2,341 cases in the corresponding period. Both the current and cumulative case rates were 1.5. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases increased 63 percent. There were 78 cases and 1 death this week compared with 48 cases and no deaths previously. The current number of cases was not much higher than in the fifteenth week, however, when 70 cases were reported. Small decreases were recorded in 14 prefectures and small increases in 12 prefectures. Sizeable increases were reported in Shiga Prefecture, where cases rose from 3 to 20 currently, and in Nagoshima Prefecture where 19 cases were reported this week compared with none previously. The total for all Japan (78) was only 54 percent of the number (144) in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.2 and 3.8 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases (64) remained about the same as previously (68). No deaths were reported in either week. The current total was slightly higher than in the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 when there were reported 57 and 52 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.3 and 3.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis declined for the second consecutive week. The number of cases (52) was 26 percent less than in the preceding week (70) and deaths (16) were also lower than previously (18). From 1 to 8 cases were reported in 25 prefectures. Fourteen prefectures recorded small decreases and 10 reported small increases. The total this week was 56 percent less than in the seventeenth week of 1947 (119 cases) but was considerably higher than in the corresponding period of 1946 when only 33 cases were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 3.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.1 and 0.8.

The first case of suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis in 1948 was reported this week from Akita Prefecture. None was reported in the corresponding period of 1947 and data are not available for 1946. The current case rate was 0.1 and the cumulative rate, less than 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 4,400 and 75,892 respectively; for gonorrhea, 4,809 and 82,335; for chancroid, 829 and 15,793. Decreases from the preceding week were recorded for all three venereal diseases. The current totals, however, were all higher than in the corresponding week of 1947 when there were reported 2,720 cases of syphilis, 3,798 cases of gonorrhea and 754 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 294.6 and 298.9 respectively; for gonorrhea, 322.0 and 324.3; for chancroid, 55.5 and 62.2.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ended 24 April 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	1	543	71	4	-	50	8
AOMORI	8	-	104	7	-	-	2	-
IWATE	4	-	142	17	1	-	14	3
MIYAGI	15	1	170	10	3	-	21	-
AKITA	12	1	265	18	3	2	15	3
YAMAGATA	8	1	*103	11	5	2	*35	3
FUKUSHIMA	9	1	74	5	1	1	7	3
IBARAKI	12	-	130	4	1	-	14	7
TOCHIGI	8	-	156	15	2	3	19	10
GUMMA	3	-	123	27	2	1	25	5
SAITAMA	5	2	158	15	1	-	9	4
CHIBA	NR	NR	55	4	NR	NR	20	5
TOKYO	26	-	448	71	14	3	145	40
KANAGAWA	8	1	168	17	2	-	29	10
NIIGATA	8	-	286	29	2	1	112	5
TOYAMA	2	-	41	8	-	-	5	-
ISHIKAWA	4	-	*117	12	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	5	-	38	6	7	2	13	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	30	-	-	-	5	-
NAGANO	5	1	168	7	-	-	14	3
Gifu	-	-	43	7	-	-	9	3
SHIZUOKA	9	-	111	17	3	-	15	5
AICHI	10	-	212	24	4	1	27	6
MIE	10	-	105	9	5	-	10	-
SHIGA	3	-	41	1	1	-	4	-
KYOTO	2	2	93	14	4	-	28	7
OSAKA	8	5	122	15	1	-	30	5
HYOGO	9	2	186	23	4	-	25	3
NARA	3	-	44	2	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	4	-	45	3	-	-	8	3
TOTTORI	3	-	34	2	-	-	4	2
SHIMANE	5	-	111	12	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	8	1	113	14	1	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	9	-	183	5	2	-	16	1
YAMAGUCHI	12	2	139	5	-	-	7	2
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	47	7	-	-	2	1
KAGAWA	-	-	49	9	-	-	9	3
EHIME	5	-	198	27	5	1	18	5
KOCHI	3	-	72	5	-	-	3	-
FUKUOKA	15	-	355	25	3	-	35	6
SAGA	12	1	269	17	4	1	10	4
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	189	27	NR	NR	12	3
KUMAMOTO	5	2	66	5	3	2	10	6
OITA	18	1	*204	25	-	-	*7	*15
MIYAZAKI	10	3	151	15	2	-	9	2
KAGOSHIMA	5	1	153	15	1	1	7	1

TOTAL	327	29	*6654	684	91	21	*870	*196
-------	-----	----	-------	-----	----	----	------	------

RATE								
Current	21.9	1.9	26.2	2.7	6.1	1.4	3.4	0.8
Previous	21.4	2.1			6.0	1.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	49	3	-	-	16	1
AOMORI	-	-	22	4	-	-	1	1
IVATE	1	-	11	-	-	-	3	1
MIYAGI	5	-	27	1	1	-	15	-
AKITA	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	4	2	*19	3	1	-	*3	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	33	5	1	-	5	1
IBARAKI	-	-	40	7	2	-	11	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	17	2	4	-	13	-
GUMMA	2	-	26	6	-	-	11	-
SAITAMA	7	-	50	9	1	-	8	1
CHIBA	NR	NR	50	4	NR	NR	7	-
TOKYO	26	3	290	31	21	2	194	5
KANAGAWA	5	-	98	15	3	-	37	-
NIIGATA	4	-	*58	7	1	-	22	1
TOYAMA	3	-	25	1	-	-	3	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	*12	*3	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	-	-	16	1	1	-	3	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	8	3
NAGANO	4	1	28	2	6	-	10	-
GIFU	1	-	83	10	1	-	16	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	72	6	1	-	25	1
AICHI	5	-	56	5	2	-	19	-
MIE	1	-	61	5	-	-	24	2
SHIGA	-	-	4	1	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	2	1	42	8	-	-	10	2
OSAKA	6	2	66	13	-	-	9	-
HYOGO	7	1	76	17	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	37	3	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	1	-	11	1	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	-	-	24	1	-	-	4	-
OKAYAMA	8	1	29	2	-	-	2	-
HIOSHIMA	2	-	45	5	-	-	9	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	1
TOKUSHIMA	3	2	21	4	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	1	-	18	7	1	-	12	2
EHIME	3	-	33	4	-	-	9	-
KOCHI	1	-	24	6	-	-	7	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	61	7	-	-	15	-
SAGA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	25	6	NR	NR	3	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	8	-	-	-	7	1
OITA	2	-	*18	2	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	*26	2	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-

TOTAL	118	14	*1744	*223	47	2	*566	28
-------	-----	----	-------	------	----	---	------	----

RATE								
Current	7.9	0.9	6.9	0.9	3.1	0.1	2.2	0.1
Previous	8.8	0.9			3.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	8	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	NR	NR	8	-	NR	NR	-	-
TOKYO	2	-	91	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	*31	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	1	*15	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	20	-	54	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	5	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	22	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	12	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	*18	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	48	2	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	108	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	NR	NR	12	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	17	-	NR	NR	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	19	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	78	1	*975	7	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	5.2	0.1	3.8	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	4	-	13	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
CHIBA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	2	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	9	-	97	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	*
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAKANOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	2	-	29	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	14	-	23	-	393	*29
DATE								
Current	0.2	-	0.1	-	1.5	-	1.5	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	7.6	0.5	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPILEPTIC MENINGITIS				JAP. B. ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	2	-	212	-	4	1	83	12	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	4	-	3	-	21	4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	8	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	21	-	2	-	38	4	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	5	-	2	1	30	5	1	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	* 9	-	1	2	*18	*7	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	7	-	3	3	45	10	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	*15	-	-	-	35	8	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	6	-	26	-	1	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	22	-	1	-	15	3	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	6	1	NR	NR	-	-
TOKYO	18	-	175	2	8	2	200	62	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	5	-	33	2	2	1	54	10	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	*3	-	1	1	16	5	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	*4	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	7	-	1	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	2	-	24	-	-	-	16	3	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	16	2	1	-	22	2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	58	-	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	11	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	3	-	15	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	-	32	-	5	1	23	9	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	4	-	32	-	5	1	26	6	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	14	1	1	1	15	8	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	5	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	8	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	11	-	1	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	5	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	*2	*1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	8	-	1	1	9	3	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	8	1	2	-	20	5	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	NR	NR	7	-	NR	NR	7	3	NR	NR	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	6	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	4	-	2	1	14	5	-	-	-	-
<hr/>												
TOTAL	64	-	*871	10	52	16	*851	*208	1	-	1	-
<hr/>												
RATE												
Current	4.3	-	3.4	0.0	3.5	1.1	3.4	0.8	0.1	-	0.0	-
Previous	4.6	-			4.7	1.2			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	26	540	37	725	671	8776
AOMORI	88	235	13	201	226	*1699
IWATE	34	411	13	275	191	2979
MIYAGI	NR	*448	NR	*302	NR	*1901
AKITA	5	108	4	272	136	2027
YAMAGATA	7	78	4	122	159	1445
FUKUSHIMA	24	212	9	270	165	2075
IBARAKI	21	231	5	204	125	1409
TOCHIGI	7	156	17	414	108	1365
GUMMA	6	149	19	339	94	1174
SAITAMA	-	26	11	200	141	1629
CHIBA	NR	13	NR	114	NR	1225
TOKYO	44	292	87	895	1038	10266
KANAGAWA	2	38	17	550	342	4427
NIIGATA	NR	*378	NR	*632	NR	*3130
TOYAMA	21	271	47	628	252	2135
ISHIKAWA	32	*133	26	*353	136	*1877
FUKUI	7	277	11	116	34	577
YAMANASHI	1	18	4	118	24	616
NAAGANO	28	473	34	403	235	2479
GIFU	66	940	10	152	123	1567
SHIZUOKA	15	337	3	218	246	2410
AICHI	22	261	27	234	306	3559
MIE	67	700	9	211	75	1115
SHIGA	15	329	11	171	82	872
KYOTO	24	241	33	176	196	2269
OSAKA	107	218	87	190	430	4542
HYOGO	41	330	20	135	17	1528
KARA	3	7	1	8	48	638
WAKAYAMA	4	93	4	101	48	785
TOTTORI	39	381	3	41	86	1162
SHIMANE	11	*97	44	*475	178	2344
OKAYAMA	185	1077	10	226	204	1432
HIROSHIMA	144	1497	6	292	296	4094
YAMAGUCHI	7	160	5	113	149	1101
TOKUSHIMA	57	900	-	*77	67	1050
KAGAWA	109	1350	7	86	64	751
EHIME	208	*2528	28	318	199	3153
KOCHI	62	1565	8	139	78	944
FUKUOKA	33	330	90	1089	493	6502
SAGA	5	111	12	263	92	1146
NAGASAKI	NR	219	NR	259	NR	1775
KUMAMOTO	32	404	15	218	59	1187
OITA	23	*202	12	*185	121	*1459
MIYAZAKI	9	262	11	74	76	1089
KAGOSHIMA	NR	500	NR	204	NR	889
TOTAL	1641	*19526	814	*12788	7310	*102574
Rate						
Current	109.9	76.9	54.5	50.4	522.9	404.0
Previous	89.3		44.7		481.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 April 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	194	4708	-	110
AOMORI	82	1050	-	*13
IWATE	50	1042	1	6
MIYAGI	NR	*1425	NR	5
AKITA	48	932	-	-
YAMAGATA	39	654	-	6
FUKUSHIMA	109	1833	-	*19
IBARAKI	82	2500	-	-
TOCHIGI	78	1327	2	41
GUMMA	56	1472	2	25
SAITAMA	34	1229	-	51
CHIBA	NR	656	NR	-
TOKYO	175	3663	12	103
KANAGAWA	52	2297	14	51
NIIGATA	NR	*2312	NR	*21
TOYAMA	160	1968	1	24
ISHIKAWA	55	*1345	15	35
FUKUI	18	436	7	37
YAMANASHI	13	489	-	*17
NAGANO	80	1565	3	24
GIFU	50	1593	-	29
SHIZUOKA	52	1645	-	16
AICHI	120	2031	1	37
NAI	76	1307	-	4
SHIGA	30	767	13	44
KYOTO	92	937	1	102
OSAKA	615	1670	16	55
HYOGO	74	806	-	4
NARA	18	307	1	2
WAKAYAMA	36	1684	-	61
TOTTORI	41	578	-	4
SHIMANE	51	2076	-	33
OKAYAMA	70	907	-	16
HIROSHIMA	101	2078	2	139
YAMAGUCHI	73	837	-	1
TOKUSHIMA	47	*1519	-	36
KAGAWA	36	772	-	10
EHIME	171	*3280	1	125
KOCHI	33	1090	-	4
FUKUOKA	150	2854	14	*259
SAGA	36	1322	-	9
NAGASAKI	NR	1096	NR	2
KUMAMOTO	56	1057	-	24
OITA	26	*715	-	*80
MIZUKAWA	27	495	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	NR	873	NR	3
TOTAL	3406	*67199	106	*1687
Rate				
Current	228.0	264.7	7.1	6.6
Previous	211.7		4.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

**NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1946, 1947 and 1948**

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	24 Apr 1948	26 Apr 1947	27 Apr 1946	First 17 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	327	607	943	6654	11923	20066
Dysentery	91	93	151	870	1167	1054
Typhoid	118	208	786	1744	3478	13369
Paratyphoid	47	74	148	566	883	1761
Smallpox	3	17	670	14	244	14689
Typhus Fever	23	23	2341	393	638	21229
Malaria	78	144	NA	975	2925	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	64	57	52	871	794	625
Epidemic Meningitis	52	119	33	851	1690	572
Jap. B.Encephalitis						
(Suspect)	1	-	NA	1	1	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	29	48	61	684	1176	2019
Dysentery	21	13	31	196	252	343
Typhoid	14	26	85	223	463	1841
Paratyphoid	2	2	11	28	53	94
Smallpox	-	4	89	-	29	1926
Typhus Fever	-	3	168	29	51	1652
Malaria	1	-	NA	7	10	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	6	10	21	59
Epidemic Meningitis	16	46	9	208	466	141
Jap. B.Encephalitis						
(Suspect)	-	-	NA	-	2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

**CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948**

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	24 Apr 1948	26 Apr 1947	27 Apr 1946	for First 17 Weeks		
	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	21.9	40.6	65.3	26.2	46.9	81.7
Dysentery	6.1	6.2	10.5	3.4	4.6	4.3
Typhoid	7.9	13.9	54.4	6.9	13.7	54.5
Paratyphoid	3.1	4.9	10.2	2.2	3.5	7.2
Smallpox	0.2	1.1	46.4	0.1	1.0	59.8
Typhus Fever	1.5	1.5	162.1	1.5	2.5	86.5
Malaria	5.2	9.6	NA	3.8	11.5	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Scarlet Fever	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.5
Epidemic Meningitis	3.5	8.0	2.3	3.4	6.6	2.3
Jap. B.Encephalitis						
(suspect)	0.1	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	1.9	3.2	4.2	2.7	4.6	8.2
Dysentery	1.4	0.9	2.1	0.8	1.0	1.4
Typhoid	0.9	1.7	5.9	0.9	1.8	7.5
Paratyphoid	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	0.3	6.2	-	0.1	7.8
Typhus Fever	-	0.2	11.6	0.1	0.2	6.7
Malaria	0.1	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Meningitis	1.1	3.1	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.6
Jap. B.Encephalitis						
(suspect)	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of the table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 24 April 1948

(C) Current Cases

(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	18	*384	177	*3388	188	*2187
AOMORI	3	188	42	1141	26	736
IWA TE	4	38	26	310	25	468
MIYAGI	8	*172	59	*934	54	*741
AKI TA	3	98	40	1121	52	1203
YAMAGATA	1	*28	16	*363	55	*779
FUKUSHIMA	6	169	60	1124	55	954
IBARAKI	29	408	125	1524	83	1575
TOCHIGI	10	172	61	1124	68	1653
GUMMA	4	69	55	749	62	763
SAITAMA	8	147	39	756	36	728
CHIBA	NR	679	NR	3520	NR	3337
TOKYO	19	761	217	4291	209	6193
KANAGAWA	38	787	552	4691	239	2875
NIIGATA	9	217	100	1284	89	1414
TOYAMA	5	118	46	890	56	972
ISHIKAWA	6	*165	50	*871	32	*645
FUKUI	4	62	44	540	57	574
YAMANASHI	2	*68	23	523	31	395
NAGANO	2	126	216	3487	148	2549
GIFU	19	204	57	1182	46	703
SHIZUOKA	18	240	146	1977	210	2093
AICHI	310	3225	738	8374	707	6940
MI E	7	257	55	1026	58	1275
SHIGA	7	215	36	509	22	524
KYOTO	29	*759	136	3041	210	2853
OSAKA	NR	775	NR	3064	NR	3674
HYOGO	76	961	523	5131	619	6847
NARA	26	242	65	757	50	810
WAKAYAMA	11	397	51	1536	44	1183
TOTTORI	7	117	60	834	51	712
SHIMANE	2	54	16	373	20	*374
OKAYAMA	41	444	151	1794	106	1522
HIROSHIMA	21	508	161	2393	100	1697
YAMAGUCHI	21	304	154	*2247	120	*1689
TOKUSHIMA	4	78	21	583	24	600
KAGAWA	9	152	31	433	110	616
EHIME	7	130	36	883	45	880
KOCHI	4	74	41	*598	34	*452
FUKUOKA	NR	990	NR	4994	NR	3791
SAGA	4	128	74	1392	41	1034
NAGASAKI	9	292	115	2036	75	1439
KUMAMOTO	9	136	96	1616	86	1322
OITA	5	*123	57	*1106	37	*803
MIYAZAKI	4	*67	41	*659	20	*401
KAGOSHIMA	NR	65	NR	1166	NR	917

TOTAL	829	*15793	4809	*82335	4400	*75892
-------	-----	--------	------	--------	------	--------

Rate						
Current	55.5	62.2	322.0	324.3	294.6	298.9
Previous	66.4		354.7		377.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number and Rates for First 17 Weeks		
	24 Apr 1948	26 Apr 1947	27 Apr 1946	1948	1947	1946
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Chancroid	829	754	526	15,793	13,528	6,803
Gonorrhea	4809	3,798	2,010	82,335	60,048	29,218
Syphilis	4400	2,720	1,141	75,392	40,738	16,628
<u>RATES</u>						
Chancroid	55.5	50.4	36.4	62.2	53.2	27.7
Gonorrhea	322.0	253.9	139.2	324.3	236.1	119.0
Syphilis	294.6	181.8	79.0	298.9	160.2	67.7

- NOTE: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: FEBRUARY 1948

The attached tables summarize the vital events of Japan and each prefecture for the month of February, 1948. The numbers reported are from the monthly schedule report of the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. Rates for live births, deaths, marriages and divorces are per 1,000 population enumerated 1 October 1947 and are computed on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are per 1,000 live births during the month.

Live Births: The number of births declined from 314,700 in January to 260,481 in February. The crude birth rate per 1,000 population per annum (42.1) was 12 percent less than the January rate (47.6). It was, however, the highest rate recorded for February since 1929 when the rate for that month was 43.0. It was nearly 11 percent higher than the rate (38.0) for the second month of 1947 and approximately 13 percent higher than the median February figure (37.4) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "gun" combined (42.9) was 6 percent higher than for all "shi" (40.4). Prefectural rates ranged from 34.5 in Nara to 49.9 in Akita. The rates of eight prefectures exceeded the national average by 10 percent or more. These were Hokkaido, Aomori, Akita and Iwate in the North, Ishikawa and Toyama in central Honshu and Kagawa and Tokushima in Shikoku. Six prefectures had rates that were at least 10 percent lower than the national figure. These were Nagano, Kyoto, Osaka, Nara, Wakayama, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi.

Deaths: The number of deaths in February was 89,283 compared with 93,681 in January. Although the death rate usually rises in the second month of the year, the rate in February this year (14.4) was only 1.4 percent higher than the January rate (14.2). This was the lowest death rate ever recorded for February. It was 26 percent lower than the rate (19.5) for the corresponding period of 1947 and 27 percent less than the median February rate (19.7) for the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The crude death rate for all "gun" combined was 14.8 compared with 13.6 in all "shi". As in the previous month, the lowest prefectural rate (12.4) was recorded in Tokyo-to and the highest (17.5) in Saga Prefecture. Four prefectures - Fukushima, Tokyo, Kanagawa and Osaka - had rates that were 10 percent or more lower than the national rate. On the other hand, 13 prefectures had rates exceeding the national average by 10 percent or more. These prefectures were Akita, Iwate, Toyama, Ishikawa, Shiga, Mie, Tottori, Shimane, Kagawa, Tokushima, Kochi, Oita and Saga. Nine of these prefectures are in the southern half of the country.

Death and death rates per 100,000 population per annum for the ten leading causes of death during February were: tuberculosis, all forms (11,019) (178.1); intracranial lesions of vascular origin (9,453) (152.8); pneumonia all forms (7,667) (123.9); senility (7,231) (116.9); congenital debility (5,184) (83.8); heart diseases (4,728) (76.4); cancer and other malignant tumors (4,020) (65.0); bronchitis (3,511) (56.7); nephritis (3,460) (55.9); and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, under 2 years of age (2,817) (45.5). These ten diseases accounted for 59,090 deaths, or two-thirds of all deaths during February.

Infant Deaths: Infant deaths declined from 20,777 in January to 19,630 in February. As usual, the infant death rate per 1,000 live births in February (75.4) was higher than in January (66.0). It was, however, the lowest infant death rate recorded for February in the years for which monthly data are available. The current rate was 30 percent less than the rate (106.8) for the corresponding period of 1947 and 35 percent less than the median February rate (116.6) for the five-year period 1938-1942.

The rate for all "gun" combined (79.3) was nearly 20 percent higher than for all "shi" (66.8). Prefectural rates ranged from 57.7 in Kanagawa to 102.6 in Iwate. There were seven prefectures whose rates were at least 10 percent lower than the national rate and 15 prefectures with rates that were 10 percent or more above the national figure.

Approximately 84 percent (16,534) of all infant deaths were due to the ten leading causes. The number of deaths and the infant death rate per 1,000 live births for each of these causes were: congenital debility (5,184) (19.9); pneumonia (3,474) (13.3); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2,305) (8.8);

premature birth (1,469)(5.6); bronchitis (1,372)(5.3); "other diseases peculiar to the first year of life" (1,296)(5.0); beriberi (526)(2.0); congenital malformation (426)(1.6); meningitis not due to meningococcus (272)(1.0); and accidental deaths (210)(0.8).

Stillbirths: Stillbirths totalled 12,171 in February compared with 12,286 the previous month. The rate per 1,000 live births, however, increased from 39.0 to 46.7 currently. This was due to the fact that the number of live births declined proportionately more than the number of stillbirths. In the corresponding month of 1947 the rate was 43.4. The median February rate for the seven-year period 1935-1941 was the same (46.7) as the February rate this year.

The still birth rate for all "shi" combined (57.1) was 36 percent higher than for all "gun" (41.9). Prefectural rates varied from 28.9 in Toyama to 60.2 in Nagano. Ten prefectures had rates that exceed the national average by 10 percent or more and 12 had rates that were at least 10 percent lower than the national rate.

Marriages: There were 94,967 marriages in February compared with 70,827 in January. The rate per 1,000 population per annum in February (15.3) was 43 percent higher than previously (10.7). Although the marriage rate usually shows an increase in the second month of the year, this was the highest rate ever recorded in February. It was 24 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1947 (12.3) and nearly 60 percent higher than the median rate (9.7) for February during the seven year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "gun" combined (16.2) was 18 percent higher than for all "shi" (13.7). Prefectural rates ranged from 12.0 in Akita to 19.0 in Tokushima. The rates of only seven prefectures were 10 percent or more lower than the national rate while 13 prefectures had rates higher than the national figure by 10 percent or more.

Divorces: The number of divorces (6,265) in February was 65 percent higher than the January figure (3,793) but was about the same as the average monthly figure last year. The rate increased from 0.6 to 1.0 currently. The divorce rate was also 1.0 in the second month of 1947 but the median February rate for the period 1932-1938 was only 0.8.

The divorce rate for all "shi" combined (1.1) was slightly higher than for all "gun" (1.0). Rates among the prefectures varied from 0.6 in Yamanashi to 1.6 in Ishikawa. The rates of ten prefectures were exactly the same as the national figure (1.0); 20 were higher and 16 were lower.

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILL-BIRTHS,
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES by PREFECTURE: JAPAN, February 1948

PREFECTURE	BIRTHS	DEATHS	*INFANT DEATHS	STILL- BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	260481	89283	19630	12171	94967	6265
ALL "SHI"	82745	27945	5527	4722	28076	2172
ALL "GUN"	177736	61338	14103	7449	66891	4093
AICHI	10488	3357	750	435	3395	177
AKITA	4971	1703	433	255	1195	129
AKIMORI	4491	1408	377	183	1323	105
CHIBA	6573	2578	564	298	2370	130
SHIME	4845	1651	375	190	1822	119
FUKUI	2561	838	220	118	936	86
FUKUOKA	10372	3638	738	498	4249	318
FUKUSHIMA	6526	2011	473	300	2341	129
GIFU	5447	1720	435	196	2011	119
GUMMA	5342	1820	357	272	2016	136
HIROSHIMA	5706	2214	381	275	2571	201
HOKKAIDO	14804	4071	1055	641	4351	284
HYOGO	9632	3402	725	488	3450	232
IBARAKI	6994	2394	569	376	2305	104
ISHIKAWA	3472	1262	349	140	1306	117
IWATE	4686	1670	481	232	1569	119
KAGAWA	3458	1155	268	160	1356	86
KAGOSHIMA	5688	1992	413	257	2408	151
KANAGAWA	7385	2219	426	309	2424	141
KOCHI	2556	1062	206	110	1205	92
KUMAMOTO	5717	2037	348	241	2287	190
KYOTO	5066	1893	345	242	2145	141
MIE	4575	1783	386	188	1845	94
MIYAGI	5519	1802	475	280	1651	96
MIYAZAKI	3713	1098	259	163	1412	104
NAGANO	5795	2235	386	349	2357	129
NAGASAKI	5277	1890	452	237	1875	177
NARA	2132	897	196	90	981	63
NIIGATA	8047	2953	644	422	2941	198
OKITA	4253	1634	373	243	1611	89
OKAYAMA	5296	1905	412	279	2078	132
OSAKA	9980	3428	704	535	3870	242
SAGA	3023	1272	282	117	1270	86
SAITAMA	7642	2547	548	379	2892	111
SHIGA	2741	1079	217	109	1220	70
SHIMANE	3031	1127	240	159	1068	105
SHIZUOKA	8004	2463	580	405	3157	206
TOCHIGI	5539	1778	350	250	1913	86
TOKUSHIMA	3228	1114	274	148	1288	70
TOKYO	16274	4908	990	712	5227	335
TOTTORI	2052	738	148	117	795	46
TOYAMA	3701	1263	343	107	1189	116
WAKAYAMA	2776	1021	207	111	1173	70
YAMAGATA	4368	1600	385	174	1313	135
YAMAGUCHI	4278	1740	300	243	1963	160
YAMANASHI	2457	863	183	138	841	39

* Deaths of infants under one year of age.

Source: Monthly Schedule Report, Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES, BY
PREFECTURE: JAPAN, February 1948

PREFECTURE	*BIRTH RATE	*DEATH RATE	**INFANT DEATH RATE	**STILL- BIRTH RATE	*MARRIAGE RATE	*DIVORCE RATE
ALL JAPAN	42.1	14.4	75.4	46.7	15.3	1.0
ALL "SHI"	40.4	13.6	66.8	57.1	13.7	1.1
ALL "GUN"	42.9	14.8	79.3	41.9	16.2	1.0
AKIHI	42.4	13.6	71.5	41.5	13.7	0.7
AKITA	49.9	17.1	87.1	51.3	12.0	1.3
AKOMORI	48.0	15.1	83.9	40.7	14.1	1.1
CHIBA	39.3	15.4	85.8	45.3	14.2	0.8
CHIME	42.1	14.3	77.4	39.2	15.8	1.0
FUKUI	44.5	15.4	85.9	46.1	16.3	1.5
FUKUOKA	41.2	14.5	71.2	48.0	16.9	1.3
FUKUSHIMA	41.3	12.7	72.5	46.0	14.8	0.8
Gifu	46.0	14.5	79.9	36.0	17.0	1.0
GUMMA	42.9	14.6	66.8	50.9	16.2	1.1
HIROSHIMA	35.8	13.9	66.8	48.2	16.1	1.3
HOKKAIDO	48.5	13.3	71.3	43.3	14.3	0.9
HYOGO	39.8	14.0	75.3	50.7	14.2	1.0
IBARAKI	43.8	15.0	81.4	53.8	14.4	0.7
ISHIKAWA	47.3	17.2	100.5	40.3	17.8	1.6
IVATE	46.9	16.7	102.6	49.5	15.7	1.2
KAGAWA	47.6	15.9	77.5	46.3	18.6	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	41.1	14.4	72.6	45.2	17.4	1.1
KANAGAWA	42.0	12.6	57.7	41.8	13.8	0.8
KOCHI	38.0	15.8	80.6	43.0	17.9	1.4
KUMAMOTO	40.8	14.5	60.9	42.2	16.3	1.4
KYOTO	36.8	13.7	68.1	47.8	15.6	1.0
MI	40.8	15.9	84.4	41.1	16.4	0.8
MIYAGI	44.5	14.5	86.1	50.7	13.3	0.8
MIYAZAKI	45.7	13.5	69.8	43.9	17.4	1.3
NAGANO	35.5	13.7	66.6	60.2	14.4	0.8
NAGASAKI	43.5	15.6	85.7	44.9	15.5	1.5
NARA	34.5	14.5	91.9	42.2	15.9	1.0
NIIGATA	42.0	15.4	80.0	52.4	15.3	1.0
OKA	43.5	16.7	87.7	57.1	16.5	0.9
OKAYAMA	41.3	14.8	77.8	52.7	16.2	1.0
OSAKA	37.8	13.0	70.5	53.6	14.6	0.9
SAGA	41.6	17.5	93.3	38.7	17.5	1.2
SAITAMA	45.9	15.3	71.7	49.6	17.4	0.7
SHIGA	40.3	15.9	79.2	39.8	17.9	1.0
SHIMANE	42.8	15.9	79.2	52.5	15.1	1.5
SHIZUOKA	42.9	13.2	73.5	50.6	16.9	1.1
TOCHIGI	45.6	14.6	63.2	45.1	15.7	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	47.7	16.5	84.9	45.8	19.0	1.0
TOKYO	41.1	12.4	60.8	43.3	13.2	0.8
TOTTORI	44.1	15.9	72.1	57.0	17.1	1.0
TOYAMA	47.7	16.3	92.7	28.9	15.3	1.5
YAKAYAMA	36.5	13.4	74.6	40.0	15.4	10.9
YAMAGATA	41.3	15.1	88.1	39.8	12.4	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	36.5	14.8	70.1	56.8	16.7	1.4
YAMANASHI	38.4	13.5	74.5	56.2	13.1	0.6

* Rates are the number of events per 1,000 population enumerated on 1 October 47,
are computed on an annual basis

** Rates are the number of events per 1,000 live births during the month.